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Besides the ordinary and accessible printed sources of material Captain Mahan has used in the preparation of his book the Navy Department manuscripts, the Canadian archives, British Record Office manuscripts and Admiralty Letters, and the Castlereagh manuscripts, the last-named being especially rich in diplomatic history of the last stages of the war. The volumes are well printed, with few errors, and are illustrated with maps for the student to use and with pictures of officers, ships, and battles for ornamentation. The index is carefully made.

GAILLARD HUNT.

*Lopez's Expeditions to Cuba, 1850 and 1851.* By ANDERSON C. QUISENBERRY. [Filson Club Publications, Number 21.] (Louisville, Kentucky: John P. Morton and Company. 1906. Pp. 172.)

THIS interesting and vivid narrative was originally prepared as the basis of a historical novel, and it would be manifestly unfair to judge it as a piece of critical historical writing, which it does not pretend to be. The most critical comparison and sifting of the sources (widely scattered in pamphlets, newspapers, magazines, and official reports in two languages) are necessary before anything approaching an accurate and impartial history of the events can be written. Vidal Morales, in his excellent work, *Iniciadores y Primeros Martires de la Revolución Cubana* (Havana, 1901), gave the fullest and most accurate account of Lopez's ventures, but he wrote almost entirely from the sources in the Spanish language and from a sympathetic Cuban viewpoint. Some important original documents have since appeared in the *Boletín del Archivo Nacional*, Havana, and there are in the same depository several still unpublished.

Lopez occupies really a secondary place in Mr. Quisenberry's narrative. His heroes are Crittenden, O'Hara, and the other Americans, generally, but the Kentuckians in particular. The real character and aims of the expeditions are either assumed or not discussed. The evidence seems conclusive against the view that Lopez aimed to bring about the annexation of the island. On the other hand, this purpose must be distinctly attributed to all the Americans who either sympathized, aided, or followed the expeditions. Mr. Quisenberry takes the usual view that the natives were as a whole friendly to the Spanish government or too weak and long-suffering to raise the standard of rebellion. But the captain-general's despatches and a good deal of other evidence tend to establish the opposite view regarding the temper of the Cubans. The failure of the expeditions to obtain the co-operation of the native population must be set down rather to their annexationist design, to their large foreign composition, to the fact that they were conducted by an ex-officer of the Spanish army who had never won the confidence of the Cubans, and, not least, to the rash and impracticable manner in which the expeditions were conducted. To say (p. 57) that "there

appears to be little or no doubt that if circumstances had been such as to admit of his [Lopez's] proceeding according to his original plan, the Cardenas Expedition might have succeeded in establishing the free republic of Cuba" is to assume a good deal. It is difficult to see how the results could have been other than they proved.

There is no evidence whatever to support the statement of outrageous and brutal scenes at the execution of Crittenden and his men (pp. 93-95), which were the gross fabrications of certain newspapers. See, for example, a despatch of the captain-general, Concha, to the minister of state, August 31, 1851, published in the *Boletin del Archivo Nacional*, September-October, 1905, p. 87, where these reports are contemptuously referred to, and the statement made that the execution was conducted with perfect order. The narrative abounds in indiscriminate statements, as, for instance, that "the only constitution it [Cuba] possessed for more than half a century was the Royal Order of May 28, 1825" (p. 26). The full-page likenesses are excellent, but it is to be regretted that Mr. Quisenberry gives no data regarding the authenticity of the Lopez portrait.

LUIS M. PÉREZ.

*The Brothers' War.* By JOHN C. REED. (Boston: Little, Brown, and Company. 1905. Pp. xviii, 456.)

THIS book deals with the causes of the Civil War, and not, as might be supposed, with the war itself. It is written by a Georgian who was a lawyer twenty-five years old when the war began, and who took a soldier's part throughout. He is thus by training and experience excellently fitted to deal with the subject; and, in the reviewer's opinion, he has dealt with it in a very admirable and useful way.

The first six chapters are devoted to the main causes of the strife, and one each to Calhoun, Webster, Toombs, and Davis, the foremost figures, in the author's opinion, in this stage of the struggle. There is an excellent analysis of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, a chapter on "The Curse and Blessing of Slavery", an illuminating discussion of the negro question, and a chapter to show that both sides were patriotically and morally right—a paradox very near the truth.

The author rightly assigns as the true cause of the war the nationalization of the North and of the South on the divergent lines laid out by two entirely different social organizations, the one demanding that its free labor system should not be hampered by slavery extension, the other that its system of slave labor should have what it regarded as adequate protection. This was the gist of the whole difficulty. He regards nationalization as having begun before there was any union of the colonies; and he considers that after the union was effected under the Constitution the national idea grew much faster in the North than in the South, and that in the latter it was in the direction, not of a nationalization of the Union, but of the slaveholding states. In this